

**Barry County**  
**Monthly Summary of Reportable Diseases**  
**December 2022**

The data in the Monthly Disease Reports are provisional and are based on current reports in the Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS) made by local public health departments. The MDSS is a dynamic, continually active system; total and year to date (YTD) disease counts are constantly changing as cases are investigated, confirmed as cases, or ruled out as not meeting the case definition. Each Monthly Disease Report reflects this constant activity as the numbers may slightly fluctuate each month. Therefore, it should be kept in mind that numbers in the Monthly Disease Reports are not final and should be used only to generally monitor Barry County trends over time. Unknown, suspect, probable, and confirmed cases of the reportable condition are included in the report. An updated report is published each month. Specific data requests and questions should be directed to the following:

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**Barry-Eaton District**  
**Health Department**

YTD Cases**			
Disease	2021	2022	
<b>Foodborne</b>			
Campylobacter	11	16	↗
Cryptosporidiosis	2	7	↗
Giardiasis	3	6	↗
Norovirus	2	2	
Salmonellosis	16	5	↘
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli --(STEC) *	3	5	↗
Shigellosis	1	1	
Yersinia enterocolitica	-	6	↗
<b>Foodborne Subtotal</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>48</b>	↗
<b>Influenza</b>			
Flu Like Disease*	1052	2635	↗
Influenza	3	68	↗
<b>Influenza Subtotal</b>	<b>1055</b>	<b>2703</b>	↗
<b>COVID19/MIS</b>			
Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome	1	-	↘
Novel Coronavirus COVID-19	8414	6189	↘
<b>COVID19/MIS Subtotal</b>	<b>8415</b>	<b>6189</b>	↘
<b>Meningitis</b>			
Meningitis - Aseptic	1	2	↗
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Inv	7	8	↗
<b>Meningitis Subtotal</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	↗
<b>Other</b>			
Blastomycosis	1	1	
Coccidioidomycosis	1	-	↘
Histoplasmosis	18	6	↘
Legionellosis	1	1	
Monkeypox	-	1	↗
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	-	1	↗
Streptococcal Dis, Inv, Grp A	-	1	↗
Vibriosis-non Cholera *	2	-	↘
VISA	-	1	↗
<b>Other Subtotal</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	↘
<b>Rabies</b>			
Rabies Animal	-	1	↗
Rabies: Potential Exposure & PEP *	7	48	↗
<b>Rabies Subtotal</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>	↗

\* Indicates includes historic and current forms in MDSS

\*\* Data for cases reported by month is based on the week the case was referred to the health department

↘ YTD cases in 2022 are less than YTD cases in 2021 as of report date

↗ YTD cases in 2022 are greater than YTD cases in 2021 as of report date

Data as of 1/3/2023

<b>STD</b>			
Chlamydia (Genital)	158	132	↙
Gonorrhea	38	37	↙
Syphilis - Unknown Duration or Late	2	2	
Syphilis - To Be Determined	209	224	↗
Syphilis - Primary, Secondary, Early Latent	6	6	
<b>STD Subtotal</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>401</b>	↙
<b>Tuberculosis</b>			
Latent Tuberculosis Infection	7	6	↙
Nontuberculous Mycobacterium	6	5	↙
Tuberculosis	-	1	↗
<b>Tuberculosis Subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	↙
<b>VPD</b>			
Chickenpox (Varicella)	-	4	↗
H. influenzae Disease - Inv.	2	13	↗
Shingles	7	5	↙
<b>VPD Subtotal</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	↗
<b>Vectorborne</b>			
Lyme Disease	24	25	↗
<b>Vectorborne Subtotal</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	↗
<b>Viral Hepatitis</b>			
Hepatitis B, Acute	-	2	↗
Hepatitis B, Chronic	8	8	
Hepatitis C, Acute	-	1	↗
Hepatitis C, Chronic	14	18	↗
<b>Viral Hepatitis Subtotal</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	↗
<b>Total</b> (excludes COVID-19/MIS cases)	<b>1637</b>	<b>3335</b>	↗

\* Indicates includes historic and current forms in MDSS

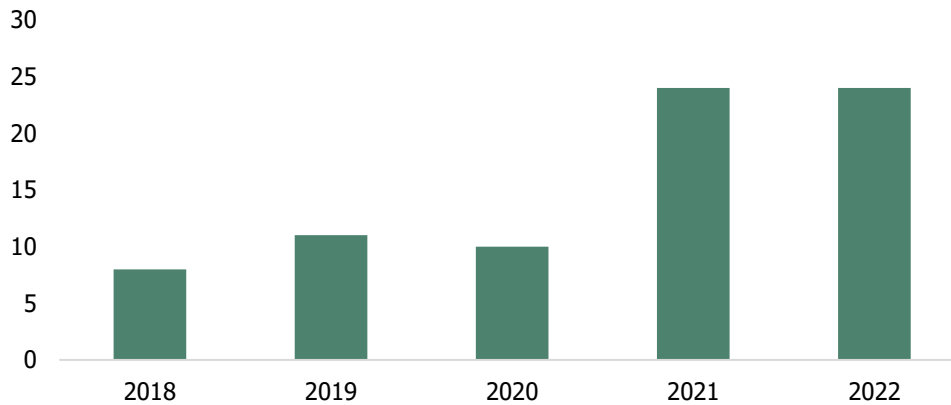
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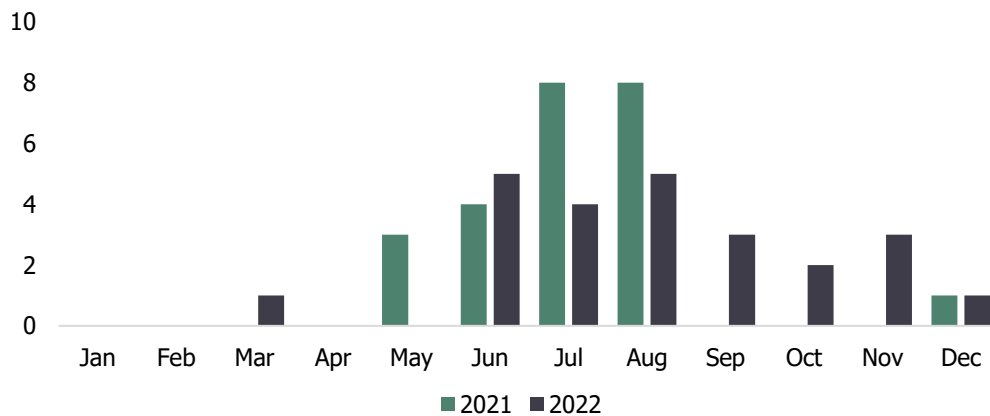
Data as of 1/3/2023

## Lyme Disease Cases Barry County, 2018-2022



Climate and changes in populations of host species (particularly deer) is just two of many factors that influence the transmission, distribution, and incidence of Lyme disease. Over the years, Barry County has experienced an increase in Lyme disease cases. In 2019 there were 11 cases in the county compared to 24 cases in 2022.

## Lyme Disease Cases Barry County



The above graph shows the seasonality of Lyme disease cases in 2021 and 2022. Climate can influence the distribution of cases meaning shorter winters could extend the period when ticks are active each year, increasing the time that humans could be exposed to Lyme disease. Preliminary data suggests that cases extended longer into the winter season versus in 2021 with more cases in October and November.